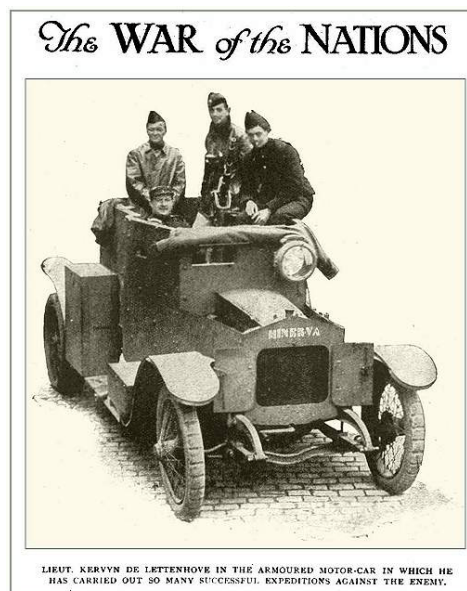


Belgian Laces



The first Armored Car – 1914: Belgian Minerva M-14

This armored version of a Belgian car design was the first armored car of the Netherlands army. It was interned in October 1914 after it crossed the border and was given back to Belgium after the war.

<http://mailer.fsu.edu/~akirk/tanks/hol/Minerva.jpg>

<http://minervamotor-car.50megs.com/photo2.html>

BELGIAN LACES

ISSN 1046-0462

Official Quarterly Bulletin of
THE BELGIAN RESEARCHERS
Belgian American Heritage Association
Founded in 1976

Our principal objective is:

Keep the Belgian Heritage alive in our hearts and in the hearts of our posterity

President	Pierre Inghels
Vice-President	Micheline Gaudette
Assistant VP	Leen Inghels
Treasurer	Marlena Bellavia
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Contact Information: **THE BELGIAN RESEARCHERS** - 495 East 5th Street - Peru IN 46970

Tel/Fax: 765-473-5667 OR e-mail barmbrindle@sbcglobal.net

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Belgian Laces Vol18 #69

November 1996

Dear Members

Another year is coming to an end... a year filled with joys and sorrows, political ups and downs and surprises, daily routines and changes, frustrations and satisfactions.

It was a "complete" year! For The Belgian Researchers it marked the Twentieth Anniversary and we honored it with 53 new members. Congratulations, Belgian Researchers, that is a healthy showing. At the occasion of this anniversary I copied the very first article Micheline Gaudette published in October 1976 for the members of this freshly "born" organization, even before the newsletter had been named.

We want to extend a very special **THANK YOU** to **Regina Whitehill** for her \$\$ donation to celebrate our 20 years of service to Americans of Belgian descent! That was a real surprise, one of those surprises that make you say: "Oh Wow, how nice!" (Look for another contribution of Regina in this issue as well).

The theme of Belgian Laces this year has been focused on rural activities and happenings. I therefore felt it was appropriate to close 1996 with an article about the Faculty of Agronomic Science Gembloux, Namur, "the oldest establishment of its kind in Belgium, according to Wallonie-Bruxelles - publication of the Francophone Community.

We are really pleased with the fact that we now receive per email Belgium Today – a publication of the Embassy of Belgium Washington DC. This keeps us well informed about the activities in Belgium that we feel are of interest to our readers.

We would like your comment on the articles we publish in YOUR Laces. It helps to get input on what you like to know about Belgium!

We have to mention the problems that arose with the last mailing of Belgian Laces. As I mentioned in my editor's letter in the last issue, we went to a well established mailing service here in Bend because of the new postal requirements that had been instated in June 1996. This service also printed the labels because we needed bar-coded addresses now. Somehow, serious mistakes occurred. Daily we receive bulletins back from Europe with incomplete address labels and some members in the US have complained about mix-ups in the labels: right name, wrong address. We are very sorry about this whole affair and you can guess that won't return to the same mailing service. We bought the software which will allow to add the required bar-codes and will print out our own labels again! If you have not received your Laces 96.3 please let us know!

By the same token, we now mark on the cover: **Address Correction Requested** in order to help keep our address labels up to date. We received quite a few corrections at \$ 0.50 each. We are not budgeted for this extra expense, but it allows us to make sure YOU get your Laces. Please, remember to send us your change of addresses on time, well before you move!!!

One more comment: when you send us newspaper clippings, we have to insist that you include the name of the newspaper, the date it was published and the name of the author of the article. We cannot publish any articles that do not give these three basic informations.

In the Queries section I would like to draw your attention to query **#96.320** from a new member in Belgium: **Claude Malobert**. The places where we need extra help are all listed in chronological order with dates and city names. The feat of a small group of Belgian soldiers during World War I is so incredible, that we would like to be able to get more information about it. Claude has already faxed another 15 pages of background material, which I will use to write articles in future issues. Please, help us gather local reports and pictures about their journey through the US.

It's that time of the year again that you have to renew your membership. Please use the membership renewal portion of the inside back cover and mail your checks or money orders as soon as possible. Some of you wait until August to renew,

Which costs us extra money in mailing, and extra time in updating the data base. Remember 1997 starts in just a few weeks. Help us in our service to you; **Please send your renewal timely!** This counts for all our members whom we welcome in this issue as well: your membership runs for the calendar year and with this issue you have received all four Belgian Laces for 1996.

With the holidays at the doorsteps Pierre and I, and the staff want to wish you all a pleasant Thanksgiving – a fune St Nicholas Day (December 6), a very merry Christmas and a smooth glide into the New Year. By the time we meet again you should be rested up from all the visits, joyous family reunions and copious dinners, ready to tackle your research and to write some interesting articles for your Belgian Laces!



Pierre & Leen

WELCOME NEW MEMBERS

668. George Livingston Weirton, WV
669. Jeanette Dale - Teske Brookfield, WI
670. Jo Ann Vickery Seattle, WA
671. Betty Henry - Preston Charleroi, WV
672. Kenna Perrin San Diego, CA

673. Claude Malobert Brussels, Belgium
674. Margaret Rafferty Dubois, PA
676. Wim do Vriend Coos Bay, OR
676. Huguette Declerck Brussels, Belgium

DID YOU KNOW

- that there are notary services at the Belgian Embassy and the Belgian Consulates General? When a person needs to grant power of attorney to someone in Belgium in order to buy or sell a house or land or to settle an estate there, he/she may obtain and sign that document at the notary to provide the appropriate text for the power of attorney. Once the text is available to the Embassy or the Consulate general, the document can usually be readied for signature within a couple of days. The grantor **MUST** appear in person at the offices to sign. If this proves impossible or too difficult the grantor may, but only with the approval of the Belgian notary, sign the draft document and have it legalized by a public notary in the US. The document must then be legalized by way of an apostille provided by the office of the Secretary of State of the state in which the grantor resides.

- that the Neutrogena products are based on the findings of a Belgian chemist? In 1954, Emanuel Stoloroff founder of a small specialty cosmetic company called Natone, heard of an unusual soap which had been developed by Dr. Edmond Fromont, a Belgian cosmetic chemist. Fromont patented formula produced an unusually mild clear soap that rinsed quickly and easily from the skin leaving essentially no soap residue. This new soap had no free alkali and thus it had little effect on the pH balance of the skin. Its effect was considered to be "neutral" not upsetting the pH balance of the skin and thus was born the name Neutrogena.

- that the Green Bay Packers were founded by a descendant of Belgian immigrants: **Curly Lambeau**. He was so fiercely determined to get the team going and keep it alive that he became known as 'the Bellicose Belgian'! According to member **Della Clabots**, Walloon and Flemish, alike in Northeast Wisconsin cheer for the Packers and they invite ALL Belgians "all across the world" to join them in cheering for the Pack!

- that our Regina Whitehill was in the news again! As a matter of fact she made the front page in the Juneau Empire – "The Voice of Alaska's Capital City" (See elsewhere in this issue for the article "Case of the Treadmill Shooting"!)

- that Belgium earned six medals at the Olympics in Atlanta? The Belgian colors were upheld valiantly in Atlanta and the team returned home proudly bearing six medals! Gold medals were earned by swimmer Frederik Deburghgraeve, who set a world record in the 100m breast stroke and the judoka Ulla Werbrouck who performed a spectacular "ippon" in the last seconds of the title match. Gella Vandecaveye won a silver for her judo match as did Sebastian Godefroid for Finn-class sailing, while judokas Marisabelle Lomba and Harry Van Barneveld pocketed bronze medals

- that AT&T, in its "Walks Through Europe" series, has a marvellous "Walks Through Brussels" - fourth edition, by

Bert Lief with L M. Kesy. Being familiar with the city, we are quite impressed with the quality and the clarity of the suggested walks. Besides those very interesting walks there are also all the instructions on "how to call back to the US and How to Call between countries. We highly recommend this little publication, which you can get free from AT&T as well as from the Consulate General, the Embassy and the Belgian Tourist Office.

IN MEMORIAM

Dorothy Odile (Beno) Lutomski

Dorothy Odile (Beno) Lutomski, 76, died Monday September 23, 1996. She was born July 23, 1920, the daughter of John J. and Dorothy Lurquin Bero in Green Bay, WI. She spent most of her life in Green Bay, Milwaukee and De Pere, WI. She was employed by the Beno Plumbing & Heating, Inc for 29 years, retiring in September 1992. For many years she was active in Girl Scouts, parish religious education programs and as editor of parish newsletters.

She was an avid genealogist, authoring one book and co-authoring two others on her own family. She was a charter member and served as president of the Bay Area Genealogical Society. She was a member of the Peninsula Belgian Club, the Wallonie-Wisconsin Club, The Belgian Researchers (membership #50), the French Canadian Genealogy Society and the Friends of the Library. She received an honorary medal from the Belgian Government in 1986 and was named Honorary Citizen of Namur, Belgium for research done on Belgian immigrants.

She authored short stories, some of which were published in various magazines and is listed in Who's Who of American Writers and Poets, 1989-1990 Edition.

The Belgian Researchers present their sincere condolences to her children, grandchildren and other relatives. We know Dorothy will be missed by all of you. We had the pleasure of meeting her at the Defnet's home when we visited the area a few years ago. A memorial fund has been established in Dorothy's name. (Inquiries: MaryAnn Defnet, 253 Little Road, Green Bay, WI 54301)

EVENTS of INTEREST

Sept. 16 - January 15 : Los Angeles, CA

Exhibition "René Magritte in America", featuring more than 55 paintings, sculptures and works on paper, organized by UCL's Armand Hammer Museum. Info: (310) 443-7020

From **September on in Washington, DC**: The Flemish Community is pleased to offer Dutch classes for children 8 and older and for adults at the Belgian Embassy. All levels will be taught by native Dutch speakers. Info: (202) 333-6900 ext 850/851

Belgian Laces Vol18 #69
TWENTY CANDLES FOR THE BELGIAN RESEARCHERS
The Second Decade 1986 - 1996

by Pierre Inghels



In the last issue of Belgian Laces, Micheline Gaudette, founder of the Association, former president and editor of Belgian Laces, explained in detail how the organization started, grew, how successful it became and how after ten years of hard work, to her great regret she had to give up her cherished work. There were several reasons: studies, work and children. It's not easy to hold down a full time position, help children in their studies, support the husband in his studies, keep the household running and on top of that have the responsibility of an organization like The Belgian Researchers. I can talk about it, I know how much work it is..., because although I am retired, I give all of my time to this, doing research for members, answering letters, doing translations etc, etc

In Belgian Laces, Vol.10 #1.37 - p10 (February 1986), Micheline announced: *"It's now time to say goodbye and to thank all of you for the support you have given me these past few years and to wish you the very best"*. She also joined a little strip of pink paper announcing: *"Last minute notice: Pierre Inghels is thinking of taking over The Belgian Researchers, when he comes back from Germany in two years, until then it will remain dormant."*

In the same edition, on page 4, a little article said: We would like to congratulate Leen Inghels, who has been named by the Oregon State System of Higher Education as the new Resident Director of the Overseas Study Program in Baden, Wuerttemberg, Germany, this for a period of two years, starting July 1986. This was the reason why The Belgian Researchers went dormant for a time.

In March 1986, an index of names and articles that had been published from February 1985(BL33) to February 1986 (BL37) was sent to all the members and that was the last contact.

I, Pierre Inghels, proudly bear Belgian Researchers membership number 14, and have been an active member almost since the beginning of the organization. Like all the members in that time know, everyone participated and contributed regularly with articles or notes to Micheline, who edited and published them in "Belgian Laces".

When we returned from Europe late 1988, we immediately started working on preparing the revival of the organization. We bought two computers, a Mac and an IBM, a printer, an answering machine, and all material needed to start working. On the 15th of March 1989, we mailed 150 letters to the 150 people who had been members of The Belgian Researchers in the earlier years, calling them to participate again in the organization, to

renew their membership and to help to rekindle the interest in the work that Micheline had so aptly led for 10 years. From the 150 letters sent, 63 answered positively, some letters were returned with the mention "Moved away" or "Undeliverable", quite a few remained unanswered...

I then started putting together the first edition of Belgian Laces, and mailing them to these 63 members. What a job! I went to the copy shop with the first 16 pages I had typed on my new computer. What a challenge that was ... anyone who has tried their luck mastering the art of word-processing is certainly able to sympathize with me. With envy I watched our grandchildren, one after the other using the computer, the word processor, looking for information in the electronic encyclopedia, playing games and lately "browse" the internet. Anyway, now I know more or less how to make use of this fantastic piece of equipment.

We continued the numbering: Vole 11 #1/38, following up where Micheline had ended the numbering of the first 10 years.

At the copy shop I worked almost the whole day making 150 copies of the first edition of Laces. 150 times 16 pages plus the covers. At home that night, I hired my wife Leen, who had been teaching the whole day at the College, my son Peter, who had been working the whole day as a carpenter and my grandchildren Heith and Sonja, who still had homework to do and lessons to study. I needed everybody's help to put the bulletin together. The addresses were written by hand.

We printed 150 copies of the first edition and kept the rest for the new members whom we were sure would soon join.

We printed publicity flyers and sent them to people we knew or were informed about that they were of Belgian descent. We checked the phone and city directories for names that were 'obviously Belgian'. But with our location, 'In the Far West' we were not in the area where the bulk of the Belgian Immigration and settlement took place. For a while it was a handicap, but little by little our efforts paid off. We received requests for information, about the organization, its goals and objectives from people in the Northwest as well as from the rest of the country; we received more and more requests for information as well as questions about Belgium in general

And then genealogical questions and requests for queries started to come in: where did my father come from? his name was Joseph XYZ, could you find out where he was born??? My parents came through Ellis Island on this date, could you find out the name of the ship? They came from Belgium, but I don't know from what area, or what city? The death certificate from my mother says that she was born in Belgium, nothing more. Could you find out where she came from and where she was born. And so we went on... Search, research, write, phone and search again,... putting 1, 2, 3, together to arrive at a solution.

In 1992, my wife Leen retired from 28 years of teaching at the University. Having helped me with Belgian Laces before, I "promoted" her right away to editor of Belgian Laces. This relieved me from that responsibility and gave me more time to work on the daily correspondence and research.

Little by little from the first 63, our membership grew and by the end of the first year we gave number 200 to Shirley Brooks from Lake Elsinore, CA; then #250 to Frances Kanarek from Pittsburgh, PA in Feb 1990; #350 to Ivona Chaves from Baker City, OR in December 1991; #399 to Yvette Spitz then from Norfolk, WV, now from Corvallis, OR in June 1992; #450 to Frederick A. Halkett from Asheville, NC in March 1993, #554 to Eloise M. Ness from Litchfield, MN in Feb 1995; #600 to Kathleen M. Facer from Batavia, NY in July 1995 to end a few days ago with number 676 given to Mme Huguette DeClerck from Brussels, Belgium, who offers to help members with research in the archives in Brussels.

We have to thank many of our members for their dedication to the organization, for their regular contributions to Laces and the help offered to our members. I'm thinking here especially of Mary Ann Defnet from Green Bay, WI, Micheline Gaudette from Holyoke, MA and Howard Thomas from Washington, DC; in Belgium help comes regularly from Paul Calens from Pittem, Father Jean Ducat, from Biesme-Mettet, Paul Heerbrant from Brussels, Sylvère Van Daele from Drongen and Michel Bury from Vieux Condé, France. Just this week we received two more offers to help with research in Belgium from Mme Huguette De Clerck and Claude Malobert both from Brussels.

Besides these pillars of our organization we want to thank every single member who through the years has contributed with articles, pictures and anecdotes, which make Laces what it is: an interesting and multi-faceted source of information for all. Other members have sent their pedigree charts, some complete, some to be

completed.

From the States, from Canada and from Belgium, we receive research material, brochures, newspaper articles, magazines, documentation, family history books, books about Belgium, books about the emigration, all material that is assisting us in the service we extend to our readers.

Today, most of our members are in the US and in Canada; some in Belgium, some in France and in Germany, some even in South America and in South Africa and two in Australia. Sure, in these many years we have also lost quite a few members. Older members telling us that although they loved Belgian Laces they were getting too old to read; others moved away and didn't renew their membership; still others lost interest because they didn't find right away what they were researching. We all know that Genealogy demands first of all patience, secondly more patience and thirdly luck! It is one thing on which you have to work on for a long time in order to have results.

In the mean time, we had to replace our two computers for more powerful ones and our printers for more silent ones... we added a fax machine and a scanner, extended our database and the research library in order to be able to give more and faster service to our members. Leen told me already two years ago, "this is the most expensive hobby you ever had in your life". I know, it may be true, but after all - aren't all hobbies expensive?

The Belgian Researchers is growing steadily to a point that sometimes I am afraid to think of what is going to happen to the organization once I am gone or when I won't be able to keep physically up with the work. I turned 76 this year, am in very good health, (Leen calls me her bionic man, with my steel knee and hip!) but...? It may not be too early to start looking for someone who would be willing and interested in the survival of the organization and start familiarizing him/herself with the day to day activities.

Leen is the Editor of Belgian Laces, but not interested in taking over the research and correspondence component of the Researchers and Micheline, our vice-president, lives about 3,000 miles away from here and has done her share, wouldn't you say?

Please send us your suggestions, your help, your articles, your notes, your queries, and please continue to answer the queries whenever possible even if it means to go to the local archives! Keep your organization alive! Remember, we pride ourselves in being an organization where members help members. Let's keep up the good work and look forward to the next successful twenty years!

BELGIUM

By Micheline Gaudette

Copied from the very **first NEWSLETTER**
December 1976

Belgium is a small country about the size of Maryland, the northern half of Belgium speaks Flemish (Dutch), the southern part speaks French and Walloon, along the German border, there is a small German-speaking area with 60,000 inhabitants.

Like with the other countries of Europe, before you cross the Atlantic in search of your Belgian ancestors, you must know the place where they came from.

It is suggested that you acquire a good map of Belgium; if you belong to the AAA, you can have a free map of Central Europe that will include Belgium; also the Belgian Consulate, Rockefeller Plaza, N.Y. has an excellent package on Belgium, including a map of the country. If you want a more detailed map of one of the provinces of Belgium, you can ask for a Carte Routière de la Province de ... (name of the province, see attached map) to R. de Rouck, 7 rue de la Ruche 33, 1030 Bruxelles, Belgium

\$2.3 should get you one (depending on the value of the dollar).

The borders of Belgium and of its provinces have changed many times.

That's why it is very important to study the history of Belgium for the time period that you are interested in doing your research some very good books on the subject can be obtained through your local libraries. .

Some very important book for a researcher are the Dictionnaires Géographiques de la Province de (one of the 9 provinces), compiled in 1832 these topographical dictionaries are very detailed; the smallest divisions in the smallest villages are listed, but because they were written in 1832, you will find that some villages are no longer in the provinces that they were in 1832.

Most important to the researcher is the answer to this question:

Where can I find the records ?

Even though Belgium was the sight of numerous battles and wars, it seems that a special effort was always made to preserve the records, and they are plentiful and readily available to the public.

Vital records started as early as 1797 and even earlier, they were kept by the town clerks , they are usually very accurate, the clerks who would make a duplicate of the town records to be sent to the Tribunal de Première Instance of the department to which the town, village did belong; because of lack of Space, the Tribunal de Première Instance , after a number of years would forward these records to the State Archives Center located in the province, so 2 sets of records (vital records) were and are still kept, one in the towns, one either in the Tribunal de Première Instance (the most recent records) and the rest in the archives center in the province; for the province of Liege, the Archives Center has the vital records. up to 1920.

Towns and villages are called communes (in French), gemeente (Flemish)

They usually answer request for information, they may charge \$ 4.5 for a birth certificate, most often the information provided is free of charge, but because we cannot expect them to pay for the postage, it is advisable to include \$1.00 with the request for more information.

The State Archives Center is open to the public, but because of a shortage of staff, some do not answer request of information. Many records are on microfilms and can be obtained through the Genealogical Society.

The State Archives center in each province is also the depository for the Roman Catholic church records from the beginning of christening, marriages and death records keeping up to the dates vary according to each parish.

It is interesting to note that even though a village could have had a church built a very long time ago, it does not mean that that church was authorized to administer the rites of the catholic church. Most records of the Catholic church are written in Latin - that is why we have enclosed a list of the most common Latin words used in the records, and their translation in English, this list was provided by **Rita COUSINS**.

It is grand time also to acknowledge the great help that **Ardiena STEGEN** provided us in starting The Belgian Researchers, also the sheet with the old Belgian handwriting is hers; many thanks also to Attorney Stuart WAITE of the Springfield Ward for incorporating The Belgian Researchers free of charge, many thanks to Denise THIRION for the beautiful design she made and that hopefully will adorn our stationary one day.

Also it is with great sadness that we report the passing away of our first treasurer, Anna KELLENS, those of us who knew her miss her very much; her charity, compassion and love touched many lives, mine included, (her daughter, Maria Murphy, is taking her place as the treasurer).

This first newsletter is just a brief introduction to the Belgian Researchers and to the first two primary sources of information for Belgium, there are other sources of information like population registers, pleas wills, census, that will, be discussed in subsequent newsletters; we hope also to develop the awareness -of the members of The Belgian Researchers to Belgium's rich past.

Please don't forget to send your pedigree charts, also your comments on your experience in doing research in Belgium,

DON'T FORGET WHEN YOU NEED HELP, WE ARE HERE.

Perhaps we should close our newsletter with the comments given by **Charles DIDIER** (-a Belgian and the first General Authority from Europe) in answer to our letter announcing The Belgian Researchers,

" I was greatly interested in reading about your organization and I want to encourage you all in searching for your ancestors; we know that we cannot be saved without our ancestors, the importance of this work is constantly being taught by the church.

I am very happy to see the people of Belgian descent doing their genealogical research, I wish them the very best. I am sure that the members of the Church in Belgium would be most happy to help too. I pray that our Father in Heaven bless your efforts."

Micheline

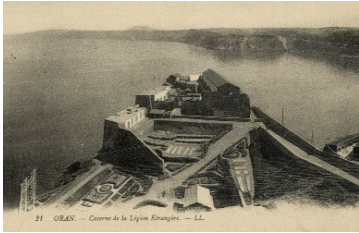
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WHEN IT RAINS, IT POURS

(extracted from the biography of Albertus Paulus VAN DORPE by Roger I Van Dorpe)

submitted by John H. Van Dorpe

Albertus Paulus Van Dorpe, my father, the seventh child of Augustus Petrus Van Dorpe and Victorina Maria Augustina De Graeve was born in Ghent, Belgium on 21 December into a middle class family of merchants and store keepers. They originally came from Kortijk area, in the province of West Flanders. Albert survived the usual childhood diseases and knocks common to all small children. His father wanted him to apprentice into the decorating trade but he was not so inclined. He quickly found something that better suited his style, blacksmithing. This too, did not last long. He joined the Belgian Army but was soon discharged for chronic ear infections. Albert was then able to secure a position as “valet de chambre” (read personal valet) to a well-to-do family in Brussels but some verbal indiscretions resulted in his discharge soon after he started. He then tried sailing on a coastal schooner shipping out from Ghen to Falmouth, England where he “Jumped ship”. He traveled around England, Wales, Scotlands and Ireland finally shipping out on the “Mary” headed for France. The ship was wrecked by a storm in the English Channel and Albert was picked up by a Belgian Tug and hospitalized in Dunkirk. He shipped out once more for Iquique, Chile for a load of fertilizer and returned to Hamburg. He quickly dissipated his wages in a trip to Paris



Not knowing where his next meal was coming from, he signed up with the French Foreign Legion. He and forty other raw recruits were immediately transported to Marseilles for processing and shipment to Africa. Here he fell in with “bad luck”, as he phrased it, fell in with some bad company, got drunk and missed the transport to Oran, Algeria. He was clapped into the guard house in Oran where he was assigned kitchen duty for 10 days. He then was transferred to Sidi Bel Abbes for training with the



First Regiment of the Legion and subsequently to the Eighteenth Company, 100 miles further south in the desert of Algeria at Fort Tiarret. Albert now realized he was in for more than he bargained for. He and six other men, Germans, deserted their post and headed north across the desert moving mostly at night, headed for Oran. Albert was selected as the leader since he could speak French, the others could not. They miraculously arrived in Oran, bribed some sailors to smuggle them on board a ship soon to sail, but were betrayed by them and arrested. They were all handcuffed, each tied to a mule and marched all the way back to Tiarret. Each day 40 to 50 Kilometers, a most punishing ordeal in the heat and sand of the desert. They were all put into the guard house to await court martial. The six followers received 5 days, the leader, Albert drew 60 days. During his stay in the guardhouse, he picked up typhoid fever, was transferred to a military hospital for convalescence, and eventually back to Tiarret to complete his tour.



The Eighteenth company was assigned guard duty for a shipment of merchandise and several hundred sheep being transferred from Ain Sefra to an outpost deeper in the Sahara. On December 31, 1900 a troop of 150 enlisted men and officers, 75 mules and Arab scouts, known as Goumiers¹, as outriders, set out for the distant post. That night they were attacked by Touaregs, the veiled ones, who were known for their ferocity. The troop did not escape unscathed losing nine dead and fifteen wounded, Albert being one with a bayonet wound in the calf of his leg.

While his wound healed rapidly, the Eighteenth shipped out to Beni Ounif, where later Albert rejoined his regiment. He and several new recruits were escorted there, on foot of course, by a troop of tirailleurs Algériens handpicked Negro soldiers from Dahomony, all six feet tall,

dressed in baggy trousers, and surmounted with a red fez on their head. It took twenty three days of hunger and thirst to reach Beni Ounif. At Beni Ounif he was accused of destroying military equipment, namely his bed roll, an accusation occasioned by some bunk mates who had made use of the material for their own purposes. Again “Bad Luck” was at work! He was clapped into the guardhouse where each day he was punished by walking around the compound eight hours a day with a heavy sack on his back. He eventually ‘lost his cool’ one day at mess because of what he perceived as unfair punishment and banged an officer on the head with his metal soup bowl. This was considered rebellion. He was put in irons, jailed, court martialed and sentenced to be shot by a firing squad.

A friendly, compassionate doctor in the fort who Albert had worked for was able to convince the military tribunal that mitigating circumstances favored a review of the sentence. Now “good Luck” showed her face. First the Minister of War determined at this time the military forces in Algeria were excessive and secondly, Monsieur Loubet, the President of France, made a visit to Algeria at that time granting a general amnesty to most prisoners. This provided the court martial board an excuse to rid itself of a problem. It was determined that Albert was to be discharged from the Legion, transported to and deported from France. Three days he was a civilian standing on the Luxembourg side of the border of France, a free man.

A free man but not without the travel fever. First Germany then Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, back to Paris, Belgium and finally home to Ghent where he claimed a small inheritance. A new wife, my mother, and two children settled him down but never cured the itch to travel. A quick trip to the United States in 1913 convinced him it was to be his future home. World War I intervened and he had to postpone his dream until 1919.

Recently I, John van Dorpe, Albert’s third and youngest son, was able to secure from the Ministre des Anciens Combattants et Victimes de Guerre”, a copy of his service papers in the “Légion Étrangère” confirming his experiences.

¹ term used for Moroccan soldiers, who served in the French Army, between 1908 and 1956. The term was also occasionally used to designate native soldiers in the French army of the French Sudan and Upper Volta during the colonial era.

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Goumier> Pictures: http://www.postcardman.net/legion_algeria.html

Belgian Laces Vol18 #69 WORLD-WAR I and the FIRST ARMORED CAR

by Claude Malobert and Leen Inghels

We received a very intriguing letter from a new member in Belgium, **Claude R Malobert** with a request for a query, looking for information, newspaper clippings, pictures etc, about the “Corps Expéditionnaire Belge des Autos Canons-Mitrailleuses” (ACM) - (SeeQuery #96.320)

This is a first report about this unbelievably interesting page of history concerning Belgian Veterans traveling through the united States of America on their way back from Russia during World War I.

But first the story of the ACM.

Belgium was attacked by the German forces of Kaiser Wilhelm II in 1914; after Liège, and Namur they advanced to Antwerp where a 32 year old **Lieutenant Hankaert** from the Belgian Grenadier Regiment fortified his personal car with steel plates² around the body and the wheels and installed a machine gun through the roof. His colonel was quite impressed with this ingenious vehicle and sent a report to HQ, which approved the installation of similar equipment onto the Belgian-made car, the Minerva (the Belgian Rolls Royce). This was the origin of the first armored car in the world. The Belgian army was the very first army to use this new efficient piece of war equipment.

September 6th, 1914 at Westerloo (between Antwerp and Hasselt) the Minerva car of Lieutenant **Hankaert** with **Prince Baudouin de Ligne**, **Count de Villermont** and the **gendarme Otte** was sent on its first scouting mission; one car, four men, all volunteers, each armed with a rifle, besides two machine guns, gas ans ammunition... but only protected by the steel plates around the car up to the upper half of their body. They were soon surrounded by two enemy bicycle squadrons and one cavalry detachment. The encounter lasted 30 minutes, the four Belgians lost their lives but not before causing 25 dead and numerous wounded on the enemy site.

Lieutenant Pierre de Catters a young pilot in the newly established Belgian Air Force, armored his personal car and volunteered for action in the field. **King Albert I**, the Secretary of Defense and the Belgian HQ realized the formidable potential of this new war-machine and they ordered de catters to organize an armored car unit. In spite of the successes of de Catters, Antwerp fell but the enemy endured many losses of men and equipment as well as precious time, because the wet winter months stood at the door. The Belgian army enjoyed higher mobility and speed of action, with dreadful results to the Germans.

The front moved toward the Yser (West Flanders) where the

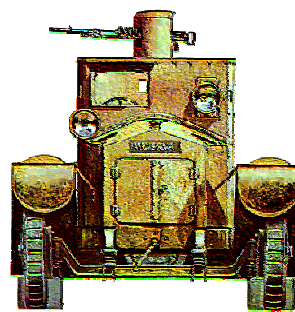
armored cars were used successfully until the order came to open the sluice-and tide-gates and to flood miles and miles of Flanders fields. This moved the activities to trench warfare, where the armored cars proved to be of no use. The Belgian HQ ordered Lieutenant de Catters to pursue his formation of an armored car unit. After the fall of Antwerp and the loss of the Minerva plant, calais became the place to transform and improve upon the prototype of the armored car. Later de Catters was ordered to Paris, where the Belgian military enjoyed a good reputation for their efforts in holding back the enemy in Liège, Namur, Antwerp and lastly the Yser. It was in Paris that the new “Corps Belge des Auto-Canons-Mitrailleuses” was to become reality. Paris had the raw materials for the job! France and Germany took notice of this Belgian invention and built similar armored cars, even india built armored cars which they shipped to the European war zone but they had no experience in its use.

The pioneer of the new way of fighting “Fast and Faster as opposed to “Trench warfare”, was Major Collon. He understood the power of the armored car and knew how to maximize its potential: fast movement into enemy lines, creating panic among the forces and backing up the foot-soldier movement.

But this new branch of the Belgian military was of no use to the trench warfare in Flanders, where the armies on both sides were held up for four long years in the mud and the water of the Yser Delta.

King Albert I, in an effort to support **Tzar Nicholas II** in his fight against the German invasion in Russia ordered an expeditionary group of the Belgian Armored A.C.M. to the vast open country of Russia. There they were sent to protect the southern front against Austrian-Hungarian forces, allies of the kaiser. But in 1917 the Russian Revolution broke out, the Tzar was deposed and the Belgians found themselves caught between the Red and the White (still loyal to the Tzar) armies. The ACM was forced to destroy their armored cars, so they would not fall into enemy hands and to safeguard their neutrality.

(to be continued!)



² The Cockerill factory at Hoboken (near Antwerp) made these plates. In 1914, Dutch forces captured one of them when Belgian forces crossed the border when they were retreating from the German invasion. The Dutch army used this vehicle during World War I as a border patrol vehicle. It was returned to the Belgian army in 1919.

<http://mailer.fsu.edu/~akirk/tanks/bel/Belgium.htm>

Wisconsin Corner - Area News

At the May meeting of the Peninsula Belgian-American Club, members re-elected their officers for another term -- Harry Chaudoir, President; Lotie DeJardin, Vice-President; and Elmer DeDecker. Secretary-Treasurer Eben Vandeveld, Roger Ferron, and James Lampereur serve as Trustees.

The thirteen PBAC members who journeyed to Belgium in May reported they had a wonderful time despite some cold and rainy weather. Special "doings" were arranged at Charleroi and at Waterloo by our sister society, the Wallonie-Wisconsin Société of Namur. The Belgians are already planning their 1997 visit!

It will soon be kermis Season in the Belgian settlement. The first one occurs at the village of Lincoln, Kewaunee County on the last Sunday of August. mat is followed by celebrations on succeeding week-ends at Brussels, Champion, Dyckesville, Maplewood, Casco, Gardner and Duval. As usual, our club will participate in the Kermisse at Brussels on the first Sunday of September.

Declarations of Intention - Brown County, Wisconsin (continued)

Thh is the fourth in a series of lists of persons from Belgium who dedared their intention to become citizens of the United States. The lists were extracted from original Declarations on file in the Archives of the Area Research Center, University of Wisconsin Green Bay. Names are given as they appear, with corrections (if known) made in parentheses.

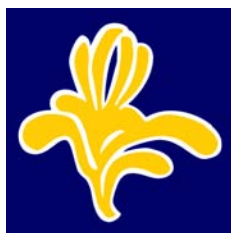
Names	Birth Year	Port	Arrival	Declaration
Pierre Antoine MATTOT	1830	New York	Jul 1855	28 Aug 1855
Maximilien M	1813	New York	Aug 1855	16 Oct 1855
Maximilien MARRET (MARICQ?)	1827	New York	Jul 1855	13 Jul 1855
J J. MEENS	1811	New York	Jul 1855	13 Jul 1855
Guillaume MINSART	1837	New York	Nov 1854	7 May 1855
Francis MONGIN	1810	New York	Oct 1855	4 Dec 1855
Romain MOREAUX	1827	New York	Aug 1855	26 Oct 1855
C. MOSBONNE (ROSBONNE)	1809	New York	Aug 1855	25 Aug 1855
August NELIS	1819	New York	Aug 1855	30 Aug 1855
Jean-Baptiste NINX (VINCE)	1830	New York	Aug 1855	30 Aug 1855
Jean-Francois NOE	1831	New York	Jan 1855	28 Aug 1855
Henri ONRY (HENRY)	1823	Mackinac	Jul 1855	11 Aug 1855
Antoine PAQUE	1834	New York	Jul 1855	1 Oct 1855
John Pierre PAYE	1799	New York	Jul 1855	16 Jul 1855
Pierre PIREUX	1830	New York	Oct 1855	13 Nov 1855
J PETITJEAN	1831	New York	Aug 1855	10 Sep 1855
M. Joseph PETITJEAN	1797	New York	Aug 1855	30 Aug 1855
Ferdinand POTIER	1817	Mackinac	July 1855	7 Aug 1855
John - PIERRE	1805	New York	Apr 1855	10 May 1855
D PIRLET	1824	New York	May 1855	2 Sep 1855
John Fr PLACOURT	1810	Green Bay	Jun 1855	25 Jun 1855
P. QUATRESOLS	1813	New York	Jul 1855	23 Aug 1855
Desire RUELL	1828	New York	Jul 1855	13 Jul 1855
Francois Ferdinand -	1823	New York	Oct 1855	9 Oct 1855
J B RENNOTTE	1825	New York	Oct 1855	25 Oct 1855
John Baptiste RHON	-	New York	Aug 1855	18 Aug 1855
John Joseph RHEBUS (VREBOSCH)	1807	New York	Jun 1855	30 Jun 1855
G ROBERT	1820	Green Bay	Jun 1855	25 Jun 1855
C ROBERT	1810	New York	Jun 1855	15 Oct 1855
AJ ROUER	1819	New York	Apr 1855	14 May 1855
Jean Jacques ROUTHIEAUX	1804	New York	Oct 1855	12 Nov 1855
Emanuel ROUTHIEAUX	1829	New York	Oct 1855	12 Nov 1855
C Jh RUBENS	1826	New York	May 1855	4 Sep 1855
Clement SATMET?	1802	New York	Aug 1855	6 Aug 1855
Pierre SERVAIS	1830	New York	Sep 1855	3 Oct 1855
Hendrick SERVAES	1817	New York	Jul 1855	26 Sep 1855
Gustave SERVAIS	1833	New York	Aug 1855	22 Oct 1855

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Pierre J SDMON	1820	New York	Sep 1855	24 Sep 1855
Jean Philippe SOQUET	1828	New York	Jun 1855	5 Jul 1855
G STEENO	1819	New York	Aug 1855	24 Aug 1855
Jean Joseph STREYCKMANS	1807	New York	Aug 1855	18 Aug 1855
L. J. STREYCKMANS	1835	New York	Aug 1855	18 Aug 1855
Gerdon TEB---(?)	1828	New York	Aug 1855	29 Aug 1855
John Joseph THEYS	1835	Green Bay	Jun 1855	25 Jun 1855
P.Z THONNE/P.Z ETIENNE	1805	New York	Sep 1855	3 Oct 1855
J J.VALCQ	1825	New York	Oct 1855	25 Oct 1855
Henry Jos VANDENACK	1827	New York	Sep 1855	3 Oct 1855
J.G VANDENACK	1801	Boston	Jun 1855	6 Jul 1855
Gabriel VAN DRESS (VanDrees/VanDrisse)	1802	Green Bay	Jun 1855	6 Jul 1855
Pierre Joseph VANCATER	1822	New York	Aug 1855	29 Aug 1855
John Baptiste VONDERBECK	1799	New York	Jul 1855	13 Jul 1855
John VANDERSMILL	1823	New York	Oct 1855	14 Nov 1856
Jh.Casimir VANDERVEST	1827	Boston	Jun 1855	5 Oct 1855
Joseph VANDERVEST	1809	New York	Jun 1855	27 Jun 1855
Jean Baptiste VANNESSE	1833	New York	Apr 1855	14 Jul 1855
Jean Baptiste VAN—	1797	New York	Jul 1855	19 Jul 1855

(To be continued - Please note that information may not be exact as immigrants often could not write nor spell their names, did not remember their exact birth years, nor their exact dates of arrival)

Mary Ann Defnet



THE BRUSSELS' FLAG THE IRIS...

In the last issue of Laces, I asked if someone could tell us the history of the choice of the “yellow iris”

was for the flag of the new Brussels' state. From our members Jacques Van Praet (Brussels) we learned that at the beginning of the political and geographical reorganization of Belgium, Brussels was the only region of Belgium that did not have its own flag. The Flemish have flown their Lion flag for centuries (it was the flag of the Counts of Flanders); the Walloon opted for the Coq Wallon in 1913 and now Brussels Region chose the Yellow Iris.

A few years ago, the leaders of the Brussels Region initiated a region-wide competition for its flag. Among the many entries, the Yellow Iris was chosen, because it represented the beautiful wild flower that grew abundantly in the Brussel' wetlands surrounding the growing city. Today the wild yellow iris is still (only?) to be

seen in June in the park of Watermael-Boisfort.

So, it seems only natural that the Brussels' Region chose this flower and through it pays homage to the city's medieval origins. With the galloping urbanization, the iris disappeared along with the wetlands, to reappear in 1924 as the emblem of the city, according to a publication on the Folklore of Brabant. – Quite a few centuries earlier, Clovis, King of the Franks from 511 to 585 had chosen the emblem for his flag and after him the Kings of France used it under the name: Fleur de Lis.... As we can see, the “Yellow Iris” has a long standing promise of posterity. It was stylized by the artist Jacques Richez, and will embellish from now on the walls of the city and be celebrated on the last Saturday of April.

Besides, it is announced that it will be reintroduced to the Botanical gardens in Brussels
Source: Jacques Van Praet, Brussels and Wallonie-Bruxelles, Sep 96

GEMBOUX. Land of Agronomy³

Jean-Marie Antoine – in Wallonie-Bruxelles (Magazine of the Communaute Francaise) August 1996

By studying the interaction between soil, plants, animals and the environment, agronomy places itself naturally at the service of essential causes: feeding the people and providing them with a decent quality of life. At Gembloux, a long tradition of influence ensures a better response to the challenges of the future.



Today more than ever, agronomy is facing important challenges - both in the countries of the northern hemisphere, where agricultural production has become a highly technical matter, and in the countries of the Third World where the problem, unfortunately, is still quite fundamental: combating hunger and poverty. Belgium has a solid reputation in terms of agronomic teaching and research. With its University Faculty and its Center for Agronomic Research responsible to the Belgian Ministry of Agriculture, the town of Gembloux, in a sense, the capital of Belgian agronomy.

Founded in 1860 under the name of State Institute of Agriculture, the Faculty of Agronomic Science at Gembloux is the oldest establishment of its kind in Belgium. Currently the initial course comprises five years' study, post-secondary education. After the first cycle lasting two years students obtain the preliminary diploma in agronomic Science³ - The second cycle (three years) leads to qualification as an agronomist, with various specializations, and as a chemist for the bio-technical industry. Various complementary programs for post-graduate or third cycle are also available.

During its 135 years existence, the center at Gembloux has welcomed more than 15,000 students, with a marked increase in the last twenty years. In the 1975-76 academic year there were a little over 500 students; this year there are 1,000. Thirty percent of the students are foreign (14% of whom non-European) and a total of 40 nations are represented.

Conversely, the international influence of the Faculty owes much to the fact that many Belgian graduates work in developing countries, thus following in the footsteps of more daring predecessors. For students from Gembloux have always been great travelers. As early as the 19th century, the Congo attracted lecturers and researchers. Others soon set off to South America. Thus in 1901, following a request from the Peruvian government, four Gembloux graduates embarked for Lima via Tierra del Fuego, to contribute to the foundation of an institution of higher education in agriculture, which has since become the prestigious Agrarian University of Molina.

Today, contacts with foreign countries are everywhere in the faculty's activities. These may concern scientific missions under the aegis of the governments involved or of international organizations, lecturers or student exchanges, the welcoming of foreign agronomists who come to complete their training, or even twinning projects leading to much closer relationships, such as for example the close partnership which has developed with the Hassan II Agricultural and Veterinary Institute in Morocco. The Gembloux Faculty also participates in five European Community inter-university programs which involve different European Universities. Through this participation, the students at Gembloux who so wish can complete part of their studies in one of these universities.

No discussion of high-quality scientific education is complete without reference to the dynamic role of research. The Faculty at Gembloux has some thirty laboratories which cover a multitude of domains, relevant both in local and in international terms, which can be grouped into five categories: advanced biology, soil and environmental science, engineering, economics and lastly, animal and crop production. The various research units also contribute to the faculty's influence through numerous collaboration projects both in Europe and abroad, in particular Africa and South America. For example, the unit for plant science in tropical regions, which in particular studies the diversity of tropical food-producing legumes, works very closely with other teaching and research organizations such as the Centre de Cooperation Internationale en recherche Agronomique pour le Developpement (International Center for Cooperation in Agronomic Research for Development) in Montpellier, France, the Institute for Cotton in Manchester, England, the Institut des Sciences agronomiques du Burundi, (Institute for Agronomic Science, Africa), the Centro internacional de agricultura tropical (International Center for tropical Agriculture) in Cali, Colombia, the Universidad de San Jose (Costa Rica) and also as mentioned, the Universidad Nacional Agraria La Molina (National Agrarian University of La Molina) in Lima.

The research activities and fine services provided to the community are mainly carried out within the framework of contracts agreed with international, national and regional organizations or with private companies or agricultural or industrial groups. The Faculty is also the driving force behind the Namur-Gembloux science park, the objective of which is to become part of the "new technologies and agronomy" interface. It is equipped with integrated reception areas, laboratory facilities and a technology center intended to provide assistance to companies in the food, farming and bio-technological industries.

Also based in Gembloux, the Centre de Recherches Agronomes de l'Etat (CRA - State Center for Agronomic Research) is one of the five scientific establishments under the responsibility of the Research and Development Division of the Ministry. The original nucleus dates back more than a century. It was actually in 1872 that the Station experimentale de Gembloux (Gembloux Experimental Station) was founded, and in 1909 this became the "Station de Chimie et Physique agricoles" (Station for Agricultural Chemistry and Physics). It goes without saying that it has built up on a long tradition of research into mineral fertilizers and soil enrichment, particularly nitrogenous. Currently the CRA, a multi-disciplinary research institute, employs nearly 400 people, of whom 80 are scientists, doctors in agronomy or agronomists.

Recognized since 1965 as a top-level State scientific establishment, the CRA comprises eleven research stations in the following disciplines: soil science, chemistry and agricultural physics, plant science, plant improvement and the creation of new varieties, in-vitro propagation, plant and product protection, pig and ruminant nutrition, milk and dairy products, the statistical methods in agronomy. The research topics covered by the various teams relate both to the context of Belgian agriculture and to an international context, be this in terms of development cooperation, collaboration with foreign research institutes and universities, or collaboration with international organizations such as the EEC, FAO or the World Bank.

³ <http://www.fsagx.ac.be/fac/en/default.asp>

CASE of the TREADWELL SHOOTING

*Sourdough
Reunion evokes
memories of
one of the
hottest turn-of-
the-century
murder cases*
By Lori
Thomson –
Juneau Empire
(Sep 29, 1996)

Witnessing the hottest murder of the time could have helped Clothilda Marckx pay for her 10 children's education. Instead she turned down the bribe to hush up and gave her children an education in truth. That's the story her children and grandchildren tell 94 years after Marckx watched the superintendent of the Treadwell gold mines kill a man.

The superintendent, who said he shot four bullets in self defense, was acquitted.

Regina Marckx Whitehill, 91, Clothilda's daughter, could not help but think of the story this week as she came to Juneau for the International Sourdough Reunion. Whitehill attended the four-day event, which is the annual get-together of 200 Alaska and Yukon pioneers.

But Whitehill's thoughts also turned to the 1902 shooting. The incident eventually led to the loss of her father's and four of her uncles' mining jobs, ran them out of Alaska and contributed to tense labor relations at Treadwell.

"You can't help but think of different things you heard growing up, because we lived with this story" Whitehill said.

On Wednesday, May 14, 1902, Clothilda Marckx, then 29, was walking to the Treadwell store to buy a pair of shoes, when she became enmeshed in the incident that would change her family's life, according to a written account by her grandson, Eugene Marckx of Seattle. Clothilda Marckx was in the area known as the Plaza, surrounded by shops and homes, when she saw NC "Yakima" Jones and Treadwell Superintendent Joseph MacDonald.

Jones was a former miner, over 6 feet tall and more than 200 pounds, who rejected other miners' rowdiness for the Bible. Clothilda Marckx described him as a fine, religious man, her daughter said. Others thought him an anarchist, and a crazy one at that. The Saturday before the shooting he implored MacDonald to stop mine work on Sundays because "there are a thousand men here that are damning their souls every Sunday." MacDonald claimed Jones had said the mills would be burned if miners did not stop working on the Sabbath.

A complaint to arrest him for insanity was drawn up, but MacDonald was never advised he needed to sign it for an arrest to take place, according to Eugene Marckx' account. Jones complained to MacDonald once again about Sunday work the day Clothilda Marckx saw them together in the Plaza. According to



MacDonald's testimony, Jones shook a small whittled lathe at him and said he would have to kill the superintendent because he had not let men off on Sundays. Then Jones pulled out a revolver, put it to MacDonald's cheek and the superintendent drew out his own weapon, shooting four times, MacDonald testified.

Clothilda Marckx had a very different story. Jones carried only a stick 1 1/2 to 2 feet long, and the men were standing three or four feet apart, just 15 to 20 feet away from her.

She testified:

"When MacDonald

was shooting, Jones swung this stick back and forth in front of him as if to ward off the bullets, and while doing so, he said to MacDonald, 'Here, here, man! What are you trying to do?'. Jones died an hour later."

From the Alaska Treadwell Gold Mining Co's point of view, the shooting came at an especially bad time, mining historian David Stone said.

The company was approaching its worst era in relations with its workers and with the Juneau community. "Some of the blame would have to be placed with Mr MacDonald," Stone said. "MacDonald was perceived to be a good operator, technically speaking, but in labor relations he was lousy." He discouraged people from living in or doing business with Juneau, was reluctant to give raises and reclassified jobs so people made less money than others for doing the same work.

As mining unions moved across the country, the Treadwell company tried to depict itself as an enlightened employer who treated workers so well they did not need to unionize, Stone said.

Then came the shooting. MacDonald was fired, officially, even though he was used as a consultant for years afterward.

Controversy over the actual events erupted in the community. Many stuck by MacDonald. "He was known to have a temper, but his staff believed that he was an honest man and he wouldn't lie about it," Stone said.

Whitehill said those who testified in defense of MacDonald, feared for their jobs in the company town and many quietly supported her mother.

Clothilda Marckx refused to alter her testimony despite pressure to do so. Whitehill said her father and four uncles were fired. (the names of three of the uncles: Isidore DeMan, Peter DeMan, Frank Venne)

The uncles took off to homestead in Canada, while Whitehill's father supported his family with the water works he built, supplying water to homes and buildings around St Anne's hospital. The family planned to stay, but in 1907, Clothilda's life was threatened and they moved to Black Diamond,

Washington. "It broke her heart when she had to leave Douglas. She said it was the happiest time of her life," Whitehill said.

In Black Diamond, sometime before the trial, Clothilda Marckx was visited by three men who offered her money not to testify, Eugene Marckx wrote.

"These are my mother's words: 'I could have educated my children very handsomely on what they would have given me,' Whitehill said.



When MacDonald was finally tried in July 1913, Whitehill, then 8 years old, traveled with her mother to Juneau for the trial. "We stayed in Douglas with my mother's friend Catharina Caspenglase. Mom took the little 'put-put' ferry back and forth to Juneau before the first bridge was built. When the trial was over we took the first available boat back. It was the freighter called "Alki".

The proceedings of the trial splashed headlines across the front page of The Alaska Daily Empire during most of the month we were there. Whitehill recalled how firm her mother was in what she wanted to convey to the jury. She also remembers her mother's sharp disappointment when MacDonald was acquitted.

Despite the trouble Clothilda Marckx' testimony caused the family, it also gained her the intense admiration of Whitehill and other family members. "My mother was a very strong person," Whitehill said. Eugene Marckx noted the irony of it all when Jones eventually got what he had fought for all along and for which he ultimately gave his life:

On April 22, 1917 the earth gave way, the Treadwell mines collapsed and buildings were sucked into the ground.

At last three of the four Treadwell mines closed –

on a Sunday

images: http://www.juneau.org/history-old/treadwell_photos.php

The MEDIEVAL and the MODERN MIX in GHENT

By Ellen Klugman from the [Philadelphia Inquirer](#)

Ghent, Belgium. Poor Ghent. Despite its own heyday as the ancient capital of Flanders, it has not been easy living in the shadow of its celebrated sister-city, Brugge. On the surface, Brugge is seemingly the fairer of the two. A diminutive, canal-faced coquette, Brugge lures drives of tourists seeking Disneylike scenery and a quick fix of never never-land. But if you yearn for a travel experience richer than Brugge in substance, depth, variety and stimulation, if you're looking for more than a Belgian one-night stand, go to Ghent.

Situated about halfway between Amsterdam, the Netherlands and Paris (about 3 ½ hour from each) Ghent is a convenient stop over destination when travelling by train or by car. It is also a natural excursion base from which to explore other landmarks in Belgium.

Brussels, the modern capital of Belgium, is just a half hour's train ride away. And of course, from Ghent, you're only a half-hour from Brugge, if you fancy something a bit more saccharine.

Despite its handy geographic locale, Ghent remains for most travelers little more than a foot note in the guidebooks. However, travel connoisseurs, history buffs and blessedly ignorant first-time travelers can all appreciate the harmonious melange of medieval and modern Europe in timeless, canal-laden Ghent, proud former political, economic and social center of 16th century Flanders.



Ghent is at the confluence of two important rivers, the Lys and the Schelde. It grew swiftly as home of the cloth industry because of its strategic position as a port. By the 14th century, Ghent was considered second only to Paris as the most important European city north of the Alps.

At the height of its power and prestige in the Middle Ages, Ghent eventually fell victim to internal class struggles between the Count of Flanders, the merchants and the emancipated lower classes and eventually to the international power struggles between England and France.

The religious wars in Europe during the 16th century led the city to revolt unsuccessfully against its ruler, Spain, and many craftsmen as well as the intellectual and financial elite fled Ghent.

The city's economic life was revived around 1800 when a mechanical spinning wheel was smuggled from England into Ghent, thereby spurring Ghent into becoming a major textile center during the Industrial Revolution.

Ghent continued to find itself at the nexus of political feuds for several centuries. It was here that England and the United States made peace on Christmas Eve in 1814. French King Louis XVIII also fled to Ghent during Napoleon's Hundred Days, after the emperor's brief return from exile in Elba.

Part of Ghent's charm lies in its wearing its past openly without being obsessed about it. To its credit, Ghent remains unmarred by the excessive self-pre-occupation and primping of many tourist-ridden cities.

Flemish is the language you are likely to hear in the shops nestled into centuries-old, burgomaster-style houses. The city is criss-crossed by canals lined with gabled buildings dating to 1419, and its graced by a 10th century moat and a 12th century castle built by Filips van Elzas, Count of Flanders.

Like many other European counterparts, Ghent is composed of an old city and a

new city. Despite its rich cultural, economic and political past, however the citizens of Ghent are just as proud of their present.

For example, one of the first things any self-respecting resident of Ghent brags about is the Flanders Festival, Gentse Feesten, a week-long annual music fete that begins each July 14. First organized in 1958, it features some of the most important European musical events and artists in music and ballet, much like the renowned festival in Avignon, France.

Every five years in April, Ghent also hosts the Ghent floralies, seven acres of flowers, shrubs and plants judged by an international Jury. The Floralies has been held 31 times since it was organized in 1909. The king and queen of Belgium formally open the festivities.

On our visit we chose the government-rated three-star **Hotel St Jorishof** (St. George Court) in the heart of the old city. Built in 1474 by Marie de Bourgogne, the St Jorishof was originally the Guild house of the crossbow men of St George. In the 15th century, the General-States of Flanders held their meetings at the St Jorishof, which has been operating as a hotel ever since. Napoleon and Emperor

Charles V of Spain, born in Ghent, were guests there. The hotel is said to be the oldest in Europe.

The St Jorishof's great sunken meeting hall now is the site of an elegant restaurant specializing in continental Flemish fare. Containing 66 rooms, the hotel occupies its original building and a slightly more modern-looking narrow built annex across the street. The annex rooms resemble large closets modestly draped in period décor. Ours, done in shades of blue silk and blue-and-white wallpaper depicting scenes from life in the late 1700s, had a bed with a canopy.

Breakfast, though not included in the room rate, is served in the main building in a wood-and-stone dining room directly across from the great hall in which dinner is served. St. Jorishof's strongest attribute, however, remains its superb locale, directly behind the Belfry.

The Belfry (built in the late 1800s) and the Cloth Hall (built between 1425 and 1445) are remnants of the medieval system in which the powerful textile industry and cloth merchants thrived.

We arrived on a crisp mid March day and after a visit to the Tourist Office, we opted for do-it-yourself sightseeing.

Leaving our hotel in the Botermarkt, we sniffed our way from bakery to chocolatier, before ducking into St Baafs kathedraal (Cathedral St Bavo) for a brief respite from these sinfully rich aromas..

St Bavo continues Romanesque high and late Gothic architecture as the backdrop for masterpieces in iron, paint and stone. Chief among these treasures is Jan van Eyck's 15th century triptych, the Adoration of the Mystic Lamb.

Walking west of St. Bavo, we found ourselves facing the Graslei, the oldest port of Ghent. The Graslei is crowned by its famed guild houses, which form a receiving line for the canal below. On the bank opposite the Graslei, across the St Michiels brug (bridge) is the Koomlei, the other medieval harborside of Ghent. At the beginning of this century, the houses lining the Koomlei were restored, many reconstructed according to drawings of the period.

Turning south of the St. Michielsbrug, we headed toward the ancient Gravensteen (Castle of the Counts). The dungeons and torture chambers of the castle were modeled on forts visited by Philip of Alsace, Count of Flanders (Filips van Elzas) when he led Crusaders in Syria eight centuries ago.

Outdoor cafes with bright awnings line the streets facing the Castle of the Counts and offer beer and Belgian waffles. After a quick tour of this 12th century castle we made our way northeast to the Vrijdagmarkt (literally, the Friday Market), a nice square hidden from time and noise. The center of Ghent's political life in the Middle Ages, the Vrijdagmarkt's only to its well known past is a statue of Jacob van Artevelde a political figure of centuries past. His outstretched arm beckons the way to Ghent's future, little of which can be detected from the decorative facades of the Flemish shops, pubs and burgomaster homes clustered around the square.

Ushered into the Restaurant Artevelde out of the March cold, we quickly ordered from among the many Belgian specialties for which Ghent is known, including chicken waterzooi, baby rabbit with prunes, eel in the green and lamb stew. We learned from our waitress that the vrijdagmarkt was still the site of an open-air market every

Friday for fresh vegetables, fish, candy, cheeses and other foods. Ghent has no shortage of historic squares. From the Groenten Markt (vegetable market), the shoppers could go to the outdoor-indoor fish market. On the Groentenmarkt is the "Galgen Huisje" (Gallows House). Behind the Galgen huisje, the yoke of a medieval scandal bench can still be seen. Also worth a visit are the Museum voor Schone Kunsten (Museum of Fine Arts) and the Museum van Oudheden (Museum of Antiquities). The Fine Arts Museum is in the Citadel Park. The museum houses an extensive collection of paintings from the Flemish School (15th to 20th century) including Bearing of the Cross and St Hieronymus by J BOSCH, as well as works by Renoir, Rodin, Rouault, Rubens, Tintoretto and VanDyck.

The Antiquities Museum occupies the Bijloke Abbey and has a fine collection of local social history and beautifully decorated rooms from monasteries and guild halls.

Should you prefer shopping, walk down the street directly south of St Bavo, and cross over to the Vogelmarkt (Bird Market) where you can find many upscale shops. The Vogelmarkt leads into Kouter, a beautiful square bordered by a good shopping area. On weekends, there is an open-air flower market at the Kouter. For local wares, check out the lace and ceramics in shops and flea markets (especially at St Jacobs church on Sundays)

Ghent is known throughout Belgium and Europe for its **Yves Tierenteyn-Verlent mustard**⁴, which is made today as it first was in 1790.

Resembling Dijon mustard the Tierenteyn comes in stoneware jugs and is served with a paté similar to head cheese called hoofdvlees, as well as on bread topped with rabbit, ham or cheese. The Yves Tierenteyn-Verlent mustard and other assorted condiments are sold only in its Ghent shops.



The Yves Tierenteyn-Verlent mustard and other assorted condiments are sold only in its Ghent shops.

A wonderful way to see the sights of the city is the 30-minute boat tours along the canals. Covered boats depart from the quay at the Koomlei. Two hour walking tours in Dutch, French, English, German, Spanish, Italian, Swedish, Russian and Japanese are available through the Tourist office.

No matter how you choose to see it, whether by boat or on foot, or by carriage, go to Ghent. It will reveal to you the best of past and present that Belgium has to offer. As a convenience and an uncompromising cultural architectural or historical stopover between the Netherlands and France, the city won't let you go wrong.

Thinking Globally

Creating new products is the best formula for creating new jobs, and Plant Genetic Systems (PGS), based in Ghent (Belgium), is a prize example. Now a world-class biotech company, PGS was founded in 1982 to exploit the pioneering work carried out at the University of Ghent in the field of genetic manipulation.

Jan Leemans, the company's director of research and

⁴ <http://www.gridskipper.com/travel/ghent/yves-tierenteynverlent-mustard-shop-182905.php>

development developed the first system for transforming plants genetically. It is now the most widely used transformation technique in agricultural biotechnology in the world. The main effect of PGS products for plants against insects and increase their yield, while avoiding the use of environmentally damaging herbicides. The two crops in which it has specialized are corn and rapeseed oil.

PGS has created new jobs for 140 staff at its Ghent headquarters and has also established branches in other European countries, in North America, and India. Plant Genetic Systems (Canada), Inc is a wholly dedicated hybrid rapeseed oil company in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. In the middle of the Iowa corn belt Plant Genetic Systems (Canada) Inc. works in partnership with local corn producers under license contracts. PGS and its associate companies are continuing to develop new products and are currently seeking to apply their genetic engineering techniques to tomatoes. It is engaged in a major expansion in its capacity, which will result in further new jobs being provided in Ghent and elsewhere.

The company has raised more than \$100 million in equity financing on Wall Street and its CEO **Walter de Logi** is convinced that an international dimension is essential if the company is to remain competitive. He said in a recent interview with a Flemish magazine: "PGS owes its success to its internationally oriented culture, which is something we make a point of stimulating. That is the only way to create a world leader in Flanders. PGS is a local company, but it thinks globally."

Dick Leonard – Europe Magazine – September 1996

100 YEARS COMIC STRIPS

A hundred years have passed since the appearance of the very first comic strip - Richard Outcault's "The Yellow Kid" and Belgium, a country passionate about comics and with its own paper heroes which have been entertaining millions of readers since time 1930's, is hosting a year-long centennial celebration.

There have been tributes to Belgium's own. The 50th birthday of Lucky Luke, Morris' lonesome cowboy whose 21st album will appear this fall, was marked by the **Comic Strip Center**⁵ in Brussels with an exhibition of original plates from his previous adventures. A new metro station



© Daniel Fouss

in Charleroi has been dedicated to the comic strip heroes of Editions Dupuis, including Spirou and Fantasio. And, currently on view at Brussels' Hotel Eurovillage is a selection of the most beautiful covers of the Journal Tintin, a magazine which ran from 1946 until recently and at its peak, sold about 300,000 copies a week.

The Belgian Comic Strip Center paid fitting homage to

America's contribution to the "ninth art" with a five month exhibit, the largest display of original comics artwork ever held in Europe. Included were renderings of The Yellow Kid, Little Nemo, Tarzan, Prince Valiant, Dick Tracy, Popeye, Flash Gordon, Blondie, Peanuts, Calvi and Hobbes and innumerable others, assembled from widely scattered US collections. Even Sabena, fine Belgian airline, has gotten in on the act. Seven comic strip heroes have been painted on the cabins of the nation's carrier's planes, allowing Tintin (Kuifje), the Smurfs, Lucky Luke, Suske and Wiske (Bob and Bobette), Boule and Bill, Neron and the Marsupilami to travel even further in the world.

The celebration is now in full swing and continues through the end of the year. Aficionados can learn about the image of women in comics, the birth of Blake and Mortimer, or the satirical view of Alidor, whose commentary on Belgium's political history has been running since WWII and collectors can stock up at fairs in Brussels and Liège,

COMICS ARE BIG BUSINESS IN BELGIUM

(Excerpted from The Bulletin, February 1, 1996)



The Nineties have been 'bande dessinée' development into a Big Business. About 30 million albums are published each year in Belgium. 80% are in French, 75% are exported, mainly in France. A major player in the market is Marcinelle-based Dupuis, publisher of Spirou. Dupuis sells between 9 to 10 million albums a year, 2/3 of them exported. The company publishes six new titles a month, and has nearly 1,000 classic titles in its catalogue. Some Dupuis artists have long passed the sales peak of 20 million albums. Among them are Franquin, with his scruffy office boy and inventor Gaston Lagaffe, Spirou and Fantasio; Morris with Lucky Luke; Peyo most notably those blue-skinned dwarfs, the Smurfs; Roba with Boule and Bill, charming old-style gags featuring a boy and his dog; and Hubinon and Charlier with fighter pilot Buck Danny.

Belgium's second most important publisher in the field is the Tournai-based Casterman, which makes most of its money with children's books and as a printing establishment. Broken down, its bande dessinée business worth about 900 million BF (compared to 1.6 billion for Dupuis). They have a turnover of about 5 million albums a year. Casterman's crown jewel is the Tintin series - 200 million copies sold world wide over 60 years.

(From Belgium Today – Publication of the Embassy of Belgium – Sep-Oct 1996)

⁵ <http://www.awn.com/mag/issue4.03/4.03pages/moinsbrussels.php3>

BELGIUM TODAY - NEWS FROM THE BELGIAN EMBASSY, WASHINGTON, DC

- September-October 1996-

Belgium and the Fight against Sexual Exploitation of Children

Belgium is Mourning

Belgium has been in mourning following the tragic discovery of the remains of two 8-year-old girls, Julie Lejeune and Melissa Russo, and of two teenagers, An Marchal and Eefje Lambrecks, in properties belonging to Marc Dutroux a pedophile operating a child pornographic network in Belgium. Since the summer of 1995 when the Belgian girls were reported missing, the police and their relatives had been actively campaigning to find them. The names and faces of Julie and Melissa were known in every Belgian home. The hard evidence of the existence of child sexual networks Belgium, the atrocity of the barbaric crimes allegedly committed by Dutroux and his unbearable uncertainty about the fate of other young victims have shocked and outraged the Belgian people. Parents and children of the country have felt personally affected by these terrible events and thousands of Belgian families have expressed their compassion to the girls' parents.

How can our society respond to the sexual exploitation of children? When Foreign Minister **Erik Derycke** addressed the World Congress on Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Stockholm on August 28. He stressed that national laws against children prostitution child pornography, the sale of children and traffic in persons generally are not enough to eradicate this worldwide phenomenon. In his emotional speech, Minister Derycke emphasized the need for full implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and called on all the nations of the world to enhance mutual law enforcement and judicial cooperation.

In this respect, Derycke announced in Stockholm that Belgium would shortly launch an initiative, within the European Union, aiming at improving judicial cooperation in matters related to traffic of persons, including traffic in children. He also called on all EU Members states to ratify the EUROPOL Convention, which reinforces law enforcement cooperation among EU countries and identifies the fight against traffic in persons as a top priority for European law enforcement agencies.

Additional News from Belgium:

Two senatorial commissions have been established to look into the affair "Pédophilie", because there are serious indications of high level cover-ups. The population showed its disapproval and anger with the developments on Sunday October 20 in the "Marche Blanche" (White Demonstration) 350,000 Belgians marched in Brussels in complete silence, carrying white balloons and/or white flowers to show the world the unity and the solidarity of the Belgian population in their fight against the most horrible crime possible: sexual exploitation of children! "It was an intensely emotional demonstration and we hope that our government will have received the urgent message it conveyed:", writes Father Marcel Inghels.

The following last minute news from the Embassy arrived just prior to taking this issue of Laces to the printer:

"The indignation about the Dutroux case and an alleged cover-up was perhaps expressed most clearly in the peaceful, dignified, "silent march" that brought over three hundred thousand Belgians into the streets of Brussels on Sunday October 20.

While some reports about the investigations claimed that the Dutroux and Cools cases had revived old disputes between Belgium's Communities, the consensus of the media after the march was that the tragic events have shown that Belgians, no matter what their linguistic or regional allegiance, are solidly united in their hopes for a more responsive government

King Albert voiced their sentiment when he said, "This tragedy must now give way to moral renewal and to profound change in our country."

U.S. shares expertise with Belgium:

The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, located in Arlington, Virginia, has developed unique ways of helping law enforcement authorities in the US and abroad find missing children and fight sexual exploitation of children.

On the basis of photographs of missing children and their relatives, the Center uses computerized age-progression to help identify children who have been missing for years. Sophisticated databanks and search techniques enable the Center to mail cards, featuring photos of missing children to more than 61 million American homes every week. One out of seven children appearing on those cards is later found.

Contacts between the National Center and various European law enforcement agencies, including the Belgian gendarmerie, have existed for some time. The latter's direct access to the Center's computer system dramatically accelerates the sharing of information. Hoping to learn more about the applicability of Center techniques for Europe, Belgian Senator Anne-Marie Lizin and the parents of Julie Lejeune, one of the four girls who died after being kidnapped, toured Center facilities in early October

From Belgium Today (November/December 1996)

DISCOVERY of AIDS-RESISTANT GENE

A team of Belgian researchers headed by Marc Parmentier of the Free University of Brussels has concluded that about 1% of whites of European ancestry may be immune from infection by the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) that causes AIDS. These findings confirm recent discoveries of how HIV enters the cell, and could be important for the development of future drugs. A team at Rockefeller University in New York, working separately, obtained similar results. The Belgian findings were reported in the August edition of Nature magazine.

INCREASE IN AMERICAN INVESTMENT

Total American investment in Belgium rose 27% in 1995 to

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\$17.78 billion, from \$13.9 billion at the end of 1994, according to recent US Dept of Commerce statistics. The increase is especially notable in the services sector, the oil sector, manufacturing and wholesale. In 1994 there was an increase by 21%.

Among the most important American companies that chose to set up in Belgium last year is Chrysler, one of the “big three” car manufacturers in the United States. Chrysler decided to locate its European headquarters in Brussels. Another noteworthy investment is line \$1 billion share that Chicago-based Ameritech took in Belgium’s telephone company Belgacom. Other American companies deciding to expand their facilities in Belgium include General Motors, Ford, Duracell, Eli Lilly, Procter & Gamble, Johnson & Johnson and Samsonite. McDonalds is opening a new distribution center in Herentals, near Antwerp.

American investment in Belgium is concentrated in the manufacturing, financial, trade and other services sectors. In total, more than 1,700 American companies have a branch, or a subsidiary in Belgium. The rise in American investment in Belgium, as reflected in the U.S. Department of Commerce statistics, appears to confirm the findings of a June 1996 report of the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD Financial Market Trends). Among the factors that make Belgium very attractive to foreign investors are its central location, in the very heart of Europe’s richest market, its excellent transportation network, the quality of its multi-lingual work force and important tax and other incentives.

From & To

From Mary Verslype (Mishawaka, IN) :I appreciate all the help you have given me in the selling of Henry’s book “The Belgians from Indiana”. I now have none left, so please don’t advertise it any more. Thank You for the article about Henry in “Laces”, it was beautiful.

From Pearl & Don Van den Heeden (Boring, OR): Thank you for the gift which will bring us so much happiness.(The Belgian Researchers gave Don and Pearl a young beech tree, to plant on their farm in recognition of hosting the yearly picnic for the North Westerners!)

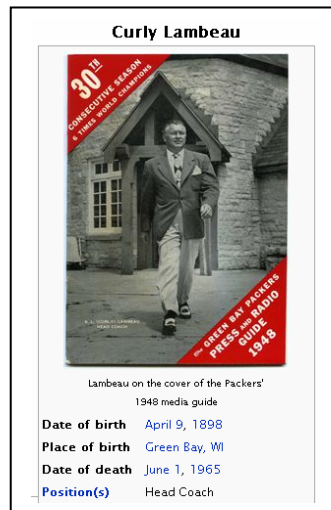
To Marleen Looyens (Gresham, OR) Thank You again Marleen, for making the windsocks, that were ordered at the picnic (July 21), and sending them to the different people who had ordered them. I like the small windsockd you made with the remnants, as well as the pennants! Thank You again for all your good efforts going well beyond the “call of duty”!

To Mary Ann Defnet (Green Bay, WI): We are so sorry to learn about the death of your cousin (and our member #50)

Dorothy Lutomski. I’m sure you will miss her. Please, accept our sincere condolences.

From Della Clabots (Green Bay,WI): a call to all members who con’t have a favorite football team to cheer for (or

maybe even those who do have one) to help us Green Bayites CHEER FOR THE GREEN BAY PACKERS! - The Green Bay Packers were founded by a descendant of Belgian immigrants, Curly Lambeau. We saw the name Lambeau on the list of soldiers having served on a memorial in Grez Doiceau, Belgium. So we suppose that the ancestors of Curly came from that area.



From the Belgian-American Chamber of Commerce (New York, NY): We are pleased to announce the appointment of Mr George De Beir as Executive Director of the Chamber. We trust that with his experience and expertise the Chamber will further develop activities and meet its mission: to be of assistance to the Belgian American Business Community. Mr. De Beir has degrees in Economics from the University of Ghent, Belgium and subsequently entered into a diplomatic career that included positions of Economic and Cultural Attaché of the Belgian Embassy in Athens, Greece, and Consul of Belgium in Chicago. In 1964 he became Director of International Programs at Adelphi University, Garden City, NY. Mr. De Beir speaks fluent Dutch, French, German, and modern Greek and has a working knowledge of Russian. We encourage you all to meet George De Beir at one of our next events or to call at the Chamber at your convenience.

From Chicago, IL: A representative of Governor Jim Edgar’s Office presented a letter of greetings on behalf of the Governor to members of the Belgian-American Club during their annual picnic in the Bunker Hill Picnic Area. The Governor commended the club for carrying on the rich Belgian culture and its traditions.

From Darrel W. Cole (Auburn Hills, MI) with an order for windsocks, bumper stickers and lapel pins – Please thank marleen Looyens for making the windsocks and once again thanks to you all for your dedication and efforts to keep us all ‘a team’...

QUERIES

96.320 – Am looking for film and newspaper clippings, pictures and documents related to the extraordinary trip through the US of the Belgian Expeditionary Corps during WWI (see article WWI – The First Armored Car, in this edition). The men came from Russia through Siberia, China, back to Vladivostok where an American ship “the Sheridan” picked them up and brought them to San Francisco. Their overland trip to New York took about two weeks and every town through which they passed organized parades, because the Belgian soldiers were raising funds for the USA war bonds. There must have been documentation to be found from this action in historical societies and archives in the following cities. By the way, I will be happy to help anyone with research in Belgium and France.

Claude R Malobert 96/1 Avenue Gounod - 1070 Brussels, Belgium - c/o Belgian Laces, who will forward.

96.321 - BRIMELOE, Bromilow, Brimelow - The Brimelows have lived in Astley, a small village near Manchester, England for several centuries. Family tradition has it that three brothers James, John and William all three silk-weavers emigrated from Belgium, probably in the 1580's. After a short stay in Derbyshire they moved to Astley, attracted by the opportunities in weaving. At his stage of my research I'm trying to get ideas as to the origin of the name itself. Place names such as Bremerlo or Brummelo might easily have been anglicized into Brimelow. Does anyone know of a publication giving the history of the Flemish weavers' migration to England which might provide useful on the subject. Any information or idea would be appreciated. **Frank A. Brimelow - 41 Laurel Ridge Drive - Big Stone Gap, VA 24219**

96.322 - RIGOT - seeking information on the siblings, parents and ancestors of **Oliver Rigot** – b 7 April 1885 in Chatelineau, Prov Hainaut, Belgium. He came to America about 1903 with his mother, **Augustine Belair Rigot** (b. c1852 in Belgium - d. 1933 in Jefferson Co) and settled in Westmoreland Co, PA - He married **Amelia Wallot** in PA. abt 1909 and died in Jefferson Co., OH 1931 His father believed to have been **Antoine Rigot** (possibly b in France; date and place of birth unknown). Oliver believed to have siblings living in Belgium in 1932: a brother Norbert and a sister Mitel. **George E. Livingston - 100 Darby Court, Weirton, WV, 26062**

96.323 - Civil War- Would appreciate contact with anyone who had a Belgian ancestor who fought in the Civil War. I am familiar with John Mertens's book on the Wisconsin Belgians in the War, but am particularly interested in identifying Belgo-Americans from other states, who may have participated. Information is to be used by a group of Belgian historians who wish to write a history of the Civil War as seen through the eyes of Belgo-Americans, both

City	Date	Event
San Francisco, CA	12-May-1918	
San Francisco, CA	19-May-1918	Presidio
Sacramento, CA	20-May-1918	
Reno, NV	20-May-1918	at night
Salt Lake, UT	21-May-1918	
Cheyenne, NE	22-May-1918	(visiting Swift & Co. Armour)
Omaha, NE	23-May-1918	
Des Moines, IA	24-May-1918	
Chicago, IL	25-May-1918	
Detroit, MI	26-May-1918	(Visit Ford)
Niagara Falls, CA	27-May-2006	
New York, NY	28-May-1918	(Visit West Point)
New York, NY	30-May-1918	Memorial Day: French soldiers and the Belgian ACM leading the parade Reception at NY Town Hall Two parades on Fifth Avenue Visit Fort Totem embarked on the French ship La Lorraine arrival in France
	15-Jun-1918	
Bordeaux, France	24-Jun-1918	

North and South, veterans of this War. All letters will be answered. **ML Morrison, 13806 Wisteria Dr. Germantown, MD 20074 - e-mail: mikem@garth.grdl.noaa.gov**

96.324 - KETTEL - KOLB - BILOQUE STOEFFEL – Am looking for the parents of François Kettel, b. c1770 - m Catherina Kolb c1790 in Habergy; and of Pierre Biloque b c 1770 m Marie Josephe Stoeffel c 1790 in Meix-le-Tige, Belgium. Would like also information on Messancy, Meix-le-Tige and Habergy. Pictures would be very much appreciated of these three towns, particularly of the Catholic church - Belgian Researchers - 1008 NE Marion Pl. Bend, OR 97701

96.325 - BIL - VAN KNOCKE – PICAUVET - Doncas Bil b, 1816 in Knocke, Belgium and his wife **Clara Van Knocke** b 1817 , in Knocke, Belgium. Their son **Medard Leopold Bil**, my great-grandfather, b. 10 May 1880 in Knocke, Belgium, married first in Belgium, twins were born (one named Anna), his wife died during delivery. He came to America around 1887 and married my great-grandmother **Clothilde (Matilde) Marie Picavet** in 1893 in Republic, MI. I am interested in any information about my ancestors BIL and Van Knocke in Belgium. Also interested in any information on Clothilde Picavet, on her life in Republic, MI (came to America in 1880) before her marriage in 1893. Thank You! JoAnne Vickery, 103 North 82nd St. Seattle, WA 98103.

96.326 - TICHOUX - HENRIVAUX- I'm looking for parents, dates of birth, marriage and death of **Antoine Joseph Tichoux**, b. c 1747 and his wife **M Therese Henrivaux** b. 18 Feb 1764 both probably in Baisy-Thy, Brabant, Belgium. Charlotte Rogers – 303 Reed Street, Jeanette, PA 15644

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WAASLAND RESEARCH

by Georges Picavet

The following is a list of new emigrant names that I gathered on our trip to the United States in June 1996. These are to be added to the lists published in Laces Vol 17 #65 (1995-4) and Vol 18#67 (1996.2)

Annaert	Erregeers	Prevoost	Van Gysel
Backeljauw	Gielen	Reiss	Van Haver
Batte	Hanssens	Schelfout	Van Hoylandt
Beirnaert	Heyman	Segers	Van Laecken
Bolsius	Houziaux	Snel	Van Langenhove
Boryn	Huygens	Speckstadt	Van Lierop
Brees	Ingels	Speck	Van Marcke
Burin	Inghels	Speek	Van Moer
Burm	Jacobs	Staessens	Van Noppen
Buys	Lerminie	Steibs	Van Peteghem
Camerier	Leyn	Strylemans	Van Poucke
Castille	Lockefeer	Syx	Van Reeth
Clessens	Loef	Triest	Van Riet
Cockelenber	Loen	Truyens	Van Rompu
Coppenol	Martens	Veesaert	Van Roy
Daenis	Mattens	Van Brussel	Van Snick
Deckers	Meersman	Van Carpels	Van Strydonck
Dobbelaer	Mets	Van Cauteren	Van Vlem
Dupon	Meys	Van de Perre	Van Vlierberghe
De Conserere	Michielsens	Van de Ven	Van Vosselen
De Gols	Middelkamp	Van den Abele	Verbeke
De Meurichy	Moens	Van der Graf	Verburst
De Schaepmeester	Moenssens	Van der Kelen	Vercruysse
De smet	Naudts	Vander Straeten	Verflieren
De Suter	Neirinck	VanderWeken	Vermeirsch
De Verman	Nielandt	Van Dongen	Verplancke
De weert	Ongenae	Von Geffen	Waem
De Wispelaere	Panis	Van Gerrewey	Wagemans
De Wit	Peesmeesters	Van Gheem	Wauters
De Wree	Peirsman	Van Goethem	Weynacker
De Wulf	Pilaet	Van Goey	Wuytack
Erregeers	Praet	Van Guyse	Zegers

PASSENGER LIST from Ship ASTORIA/Anchor Line

leaving Glasgow, Scotland on 13 October 1906, arriving in New York 24 October 1906
submitted by member #15, Charlotte Rogers from Jeanette, PA

Bultinck, Jules	28	laborer	Husband
Bultinck, Euphrasie	23		Wife
Va Poucke, Elias	27	laborer	Husband
Van Poucke, Helena	22		Wife
Van Poucke, Maurice	2m		Child
LaBeeuw, Arthur	19	laborer	single
VanderMeulen, Theo	19	laborer	single
VandenBroecke, Richard	19	laborer	single
Derveaux, Jules	27	laborer	Husband
Derveaux, Alida	24		wife
Derveaux, Maurice	6m		Child



<http://www.simplonpc.co.uk/Anchor.html#anchor131544>

All coming from **Oostroosebeke, West Flanders** and going to **Kansas City, Kansas**

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PASSENGER LIST prepared by Micheline Gaudette and Howard Thomas

File: Emigrants

Report: From Belgium

Names	From	Left/Date	Ship	Arr/Date	Going To
BONNET, Theophile, 41 workman	Hainaut	AN	Rhynland	NY/23 Sep 1886	Pittsburgh, PA
BOSTIN, Lambert, 29 machinist	Roux	AN	Rhynland	NY/23 Sep 1886	Pittsburgh, PA
BOUCHER, Antoine, glassblower			Vaderland	NY/18 Dec 1879	Kent, OH
BOUILLEMANN, Louis, 18 farmer	Bruges	AN	Rhynland	NY/23 Sep 1886	St Louis, MO
BOUILLET, Emile Eugene Francois, glassblower			Vaderland	NY/18 Dec 1879	Zanesville, OH
BOURDEAUDHUIE, Bernard, 26, workman	Ertvelde	AN	Rhynland	NY/23 Sep 1886	Kansas City, MO
BOUSEIL, Victor, 46		AN	Nederland	NY/9 Feb 1880	
BRASSEUR, Jules, glassblower			Vaderland	NY/18 Dec 1879	Zanesville, OH
BRASSEUR, Pauline, 26		AN	Nederland	NY/30 Mar 1880	
BRIGUET, Jules, 43, Alphonsine 44, Francois, 15, Eugenie		AN	Penland	NY/17 Sep 1886	Meadville, PA
BRISON, Adolphe, glassworker			Vaderland	NY/18 Dec 1879	Kent, Ohio
BRISON, E, 42, carpenter		AN	Belgenland	NY/22 Apr 1886	Minneapolis, MN
BRUNO, Steg, 26, farmer		LO	Triacria	NY/11 May 1880	
BULAEST, E, 24, farmer	Berlaere	AN	Belgenland	NY/22 Apr 1886	Ewing
CATRISS, Jean Baptiste, 87? Miner		AN	Switzerland	NY/13 Oct 1879	
CHARLES, Jules, glassblower			Vaderland	NY/18 Dec 1879	Kent, Ohio
CHARLIER, Emile, 25 miner, Rosalie 24, Emilie 1, Amelie baby		AN	Switzerland	NY/13 Oct 1879	
CHARLIER, Jules 36, miner, Josephine 33, Jules 11, Alfred 4		AN	Switzerland	NY/13 Oct 1879	
CHARLIER, Pierre 26, miner, Eugenie 25, Pierre Jos. Baby		AN	Switzerland	NY/13 Oct 1879	
CHARLIER, Pierre 31, miner, Constantine 26, Eugene 4, Filo		AN	Switzerland	NY/13 Oct 1879	
CHAUVINE, Charles 22, farmer		AN	Nederland	NY/30 Mar 1880	
CINI, Maximilien 27 miner, Josephine 25		AN	Switzerland	NY/13 Oct 1879	
CLAIRBOIS, Lambert 39, miner		AN	Switzerland	NY/13 Oct 1879	
COAL, Elisabeth Antwerp		AN	Rhynland	NY/23 Sep 1886	NY
COBBAERT, H, gardener	Antwerp	AN	Belgenland	NY/22 Apr 1886	NY
COENEN, Auguste, glassblower			Vaderland	NY/18 Dec 1879	Kent, Ohio
COLLETT, Emil 28, blacksmith		AN	Penland	NY/17 Sep 1886	Pittsburgh, PA
CORSE, Emmanuel, glassblower			Vaderland	NY/18 Dec 1879	Kent, Ohio
D'HONT, Charles L, 30, gardener		AN	Nederland	NY/30 Mar 1880	
DANIOS (DANOIS?), 47, miner		AN	Penland	NY/17 Sep 1886	NY
DE BATS, Alfonse, 21, farmer		LO	Alsatie	NY/22 Mar 1880	
DE BEDTS, Georges, 31, brewer		AN	Rhynland	NY/15 Jan 1880	
DE BOEK, Leonard, 40, clerk		LO	California	NY/26 Feb 1880	
DE BUSSCHE, Peter, 48, clerk, Ferdinand 54, Alphonse, 7/ Bruges		AN	Rhynland	NY/23 Sep 1886	St Louis, MO
DE KEIZER, Rosale 49, farmer		LO	Alsatie	NY/22 Mar 1880	
DE KERKHOVE, Henri 29, merchant		LH	Amerique	NY/24 Sep 1879	
DE MAYRUCK, Lieven 40, gardener	Ertevelde	AN	Rhynland	NY/23 Sep 1886	Kansas City, MO
DE MEYER, Joseph 39, farmer, Sophie 36, M H E P	/LO		Triacria	NY/11 May 1880	
DE PAPE, Louise 23, spinster		LO	Alsatie	NY/22 Mar 1880	
DE PAUW, Angeline 32, glassblower		AN	Nederland	NY/30 Mar 1880	
DE POORTEU, Henri 19, farmer		LO	Triacria	NY/11 May 1880	
DE SMIT, Gert, 43, farmer	Crmedeke	AN	Rhynland	NY/23 Sep 1886	Grand Rapids, MI
DE WITT, Henri, 20		AN	Rhynland	NY/3 Oct 1879	
DEBAPTISTE, Toussaint 56, farmer, Francoise 68		AN	Rhynland	NY/15 Jan 1880	
DEBOY/DEBOS?, Guillaume, 29, laborer, Siska 35, Henri 3, Je	RO		Schiedam	NY/13 Oct 1879	
DEBROUCK, J 31, Mrs. 31, Marie 2, Rosalie baby		AN	Switzerland	NY/13 Oct 1879	
DEDECKER, Eduart 31, farmer		AN	Nederland	NY/30 Mar 1880	
DEHAINAULT, Arthur, 25, glassblower		AN	Nederland	NY/30 Mar 1880	
DEHAINAUT, Auguste Desire, glassblower			Vaderland	NY/18 Dec 1879	Zanesville, OH
DEHENNAUT, Florian glassblower			Vaderland	NY/18 Dec 1879	Zanesville, OH
DELAUSEGER, 36, flass trade Ang DELAUSEGER, wife		AN	Penland	NY/17 Sep 1886	Pittsburgh, PA
DELIGHTER, Jacques 48, glassmaker, Benoit 30, Dorothea 45		AN	Rhynland	NY/15 Jan 1880	

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Names	From	Left/Date	Ship	Arr/Date	Going To
DELVAL, Aug 41, miner, Victor 16 miner, JB 31 miner		AN	Rhynland	NY/3 Oct 1879	
DELYES, Simon 45 Merchant		LH	Labrador	NY/15 Sep 1879	
DEMARARIE 30 miner, Celarne(f) 29		AN	Rhynland	NY/3 Oct 1879	
DEMEYER, Hortense 28		AN	Zeeland	NY/8 Mar 1880	
DEPASSE, Henri			Vaderland	NY/18 Dec 1879	Kent, Ohio
DERGHE Mr E, merchant		AN	Nederland	NY/30 Mar 1880	
DES CAMP, Mrs JB 35, L J J		AN	Nederland	NY/9 Feb 1880	
DESCHAMPS, Reine 24, Blanche 1, infant 9m		AN	Nederland	NY/30 Mar 1880	
DESGUIN, Pierre, glassblower			Vaderland	NY/18 Dec 1879	
DESSANDER 31 miner		AN	Switzerland	NY/13 Oct 1879	
DEWAMME, Victor, glassblower			Vaderland	NY/18 Dec 1879	
DEWITTE, Jean 58 farmer, Elias 32, Angela 32, C P L A		LO	Triacria	NY/11 May 1880	
DILLES, Remy 33, laborer		AN	Viking	NY/6 Apr 1880	
DOUILLEE, Raoul 38, glassmaker Charleroi		AN	Rhynland	NY/23 Sep 1886	NY
DRIES, Jos 28 glass trade, HOULSON Palmyra???		AN	Penland	NY/17 Sep 1886	Pittsburgh, PA
DUBOIS, Francois 45, farmer, Cath 42 F L J J S L A		AN	Rhynland	NY/15 Jan 1880	
DUBOIS, Gustav 27, glassbloer		LI	Abyssinia	NY/24 Sep 1879	
DULLART, F 41, merchant		LH	Labradore	NY/15 Sep 1879	
EGGERMONT, Charles 28 glassblower		AN	Nederland	NY/30 Mar 1880	
EHLERS, Isham 19, spinster		LO	Alsatia	NY/22 Mar 1880	
EINCLAIR? Eug 20 miner		AN	Switzerland	NY/13 Oct 1879	
ENGERS, Miss E 33, Miss L 21		AN	Belgenland	NY/2 Feb 1880	
ERK 31, shoemaler M 24, Andreas 60, Andreas 7m		AN	Rhynland	NY/3 Oct 1879	
ESCH, Therese 23		AN	Westerland	NY/4 May 1886	
FERNALS 24 sailor	Paris	AN	Rhynland	NY/23 Sep 1886	NY
FORSCHER, Anna 24		AN	Rhynland	NY/3 Oct 1879	
FRONMULLER, Wilh 31, clerk		AN	Belgenland	NY/30 Apr 1880	
GALLIART, Charles 24 glassblower		AN	Nederland	NY/30 Mar 1880	
GARDE Sylvain 23, farmer		AN	Belgenland	NY/22 Mar 1880	
GARDRAT, Felix 43, farmer		AN	Belgenland	NY/22 Mar 1880	
GERARD, Christophe 28 glassmaker	Charleroi/AN		Rhynland	NY/23 Sep 1886	
GERARD, Emile 27 glassmaker	Charleroi/AN		Rhynland	NY/23 Sep 1886	
GILLARD, Callin 37, blacksmith		AN	Penland	NY/17 Sep 1886	Pittsburgh, PA
GODIN, Ole 41, farmer		LO	Alsatia	NY/22 Mar 1880	
GRANDMAISON, L 24, clerk		AN	Rhynland	NY/3 Oct 1879	
GUIGNET, Eugene Max-Charles, glassblowers			Vaderland	NY/18 Dec 1879	Kent, Ohio
HANFLAIRE 35, carpenter		AN	Rhynland	NY/3 Oct 1879	
HANON, A? C? 31 glass trade HANON, Julie		AN	Penland	NY/17 Sep 1886	Pittsburgh, PA
HANS, Chalres 38 miner		AN	Switzerland	NY/13 Oct 1879	
HELSON, Auguste 49 blacksmith		AN	Penland	NY/17 Sep 1886	Pittsburgh, PA
HEMPLIT, Guernion 32 miner		AN	Penland	NY/17 Sep 1886	Pittsburgh, PA
HENDRICKX, T 31 farmer A 34, T L T	Weert St Joris/AN		Belgenland	NY/22 Apr 1886	Chicago, IL
HENNERMAN, L 30, farmer T 20 farmer	Maldegen	AN	Belgenland	NY/22 Apr 1886	St Paul, MN
HERBER, Gust 35 tobacco merchant		AN	Switzerland	NY/13 Oct 1879	
HERLINGER, Jean 18 laborer		AN	Rhynland	NY/3 Oct 1879	
HESSMANS, Gab 29 miner, Agnes 29, Julia 15, Olivia 3		AN	Rhynland	NY/3 Oct 1879	
HIERMANT, J 15, glass trade		AN	Penland	NY/17 Sep 1886	Pittsburgh, PA
HIRCH, J 60, farmer, M 43	Beuringen	AN	Belgenland	NY/22 Apr 1886	Chicago, IL
HOCHSTAEDTER, E 27 Manuf	Brussels	AN	Belgenland	NY/22 Apr 1886	
HOUIGECH, Friedrich 33 dyer	Verviers	AN	Rhynland	NY/23 Sep 1886	NY
HOULMONT, Hyacinthe* 18 July 1864	Suxy	/17 May 1883			
HOULSON, Palmyra 27 wife of DRIES Jos?		AN	Penland	NY/17 Sep 1886	Pittsburgh, PA
HOUZE, Dieudonne, Leon, glassblowers			Vaderland	NY/18 Dec 1879	Kent, Ohio
HUE, Nicolas, 32 glass trade, LESSENS Ant. 33 Mari 2, Em		AN	Penland	NY/17 Sep 1886	Pittsburgh, PA